



KPK CORNER AS A LIBRARY SERVICE IN SUPPORTING ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION IN TELKOM UNIVERSITY OPEN LIBRARY

Neneng Komariah*, Encang Saepudin*, & Rizki Nurislaaminingsih*

*Progam Studi Perpustakaan dan Sains Informasi, Universitas Padjadjaran

Email: neneng.komariah@unpad.ac.id, encang@unpad.ac.id, rizkinurvega@gmail.com

(Submitted: 27-10-2020, Revised: 03-12-2020, Accepted: 01-02-2021)

DOI: [10.24252/v9i1a1](https://doi.org/10.24252/v9i1a1)

ABSTRAK: Pendidikan anti-korupsi merupakan suatu upaya untuk mencegah terjadinya korupsi. Salah satu target pendidikan anti-korupsi adalah mahasiswa. Perpustakaan perguruan tinggi dapat berperan mendukung pendidikan anti-korupsi melalui penyediaan sumber informasi yang relevan. Untuk kebutuhan tersebut, KPK sebagai institusi yang bertanggungjawab untuk memberantas korupsi memberikan hibah KPK corner kepada perpustakaan perguruan tinggi terpilih. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses mendapatkan hibah KPK Corner dan pengembangannya di Telkom University Open Library. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif dengan analisis deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan wawancara, observasi, dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proses untuk mendapatkan hibah KPK Corner dilakukan dengan mengajukan proposal sebagai inisiatif dari Open Library. Selanjutnya dilakukan pendekatan-pendekatan pada staf KPK yang terkait. Setelah hampir dua tahun menunggu akhirnya Open Library mendapatkan KPK Corner. Hibah KPK Corner juga merupakan penghargaan bagi Telkom University yang sangat peduli pada pendidikan anti-korupsi pada mahasiswa dan melakukan berbagai kampanye anti-korupsi. Selanjutnya untuk pengelolaan, layanan dan promosi KPK Corner menjadi tanggung jawab dari Open Library. Hadirnya KPK Corner merupakan bukti semangat staf Open Library untuk melakukan pengembangan perpustakaan melalui kerjasama. Hal ini merupakan aspek yang dinilai dalam proses akreditasi perpustakaan. Diharapkan Open Library dapat menginspirasi perpustakaan lain.

Kata kunci: Pendidikan anti-korupsi; perpustakaan akademik; sudut perpustakaan

ABSTRACT: Anti-corruption education is an attempt to prevent corruption. One of the targets of anti-corruption education is students. The university library can contribute to supporting anti-corruption education through the provision of relevant information sources. For this requirement, KPK as an institution responsible for combating corruption gives the KPK Corner as a grant to the selected university library. This study aims to determine the process of obtaining KPK Corner grants, and the development of KPK Corner in Open Library Telkom University. The research method used is qualitative methods with descriptive analysis. Data collection techniques using interviews, observations, and library studies. The results showed that the process of obtaining KPK Corner grants was conducted by submitting proposals as an initiative of the Open Library. Furthermore, approaches to the associated KPK staff. After almost two years of waiting, finally Open Library get KPK Corner. The KPK Corner grants are also an award for Telkom University who cares deeply about anti-corruption education and conducting various anti-corruption campaigns. Furthermore, for the management, services and promotions of KPK Corner are the responsibility of the Open Library. The presence of KPK Corner is proof of the spirit of Open Library staff to conduct library development through cooperation. It is an aspect assessed in the library accreditation process. Therefore, the Open Library can inspire other libraries.

Keywords: Anti-corruption education; academic library; library corner

1. INTRODUCTION

The word corruption has been so familiar by Indonesian. This word connotes something that contains negative meanings such as stealing, cheating, bribing and other criminal behaviors committed by government officials for the personal benefit. Etymologically, the word corruption comes from the Latin "*corrumpere*" which means rotten, damaged, destabilizing, perverting or bribing. In Indonesian Dictionary, corruption is defined as misappropriation or misuse of state, corporate, and other money for personal or other people's gain. According to Indonesia Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning Corruption Eradication, corruption is "*any person categorized as against the law, commits an act of self-enrichment, benefits himself or another person or a corporation, abuses his authority or opportunity or means available to him because of his position or a position that can harm the country's finances or the country's economy*" (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 1999). Corruption involves something that is immoral in connection with the position or government officials, abuse of power in office due to a gift, regarding economic and political factors and the placement of a family or group into an official under the power of office (Karsona, 2011).

Indonesia is a country with massive corruption cases. Almost every day, this extraordinary crime is reported. Kompas, a National daily news stated that the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) of Indonesia in 2019 was 40, so Indonesia was ranked 85th out of 180 countries. This information is released in Transparency International's Annual Report which contains the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) of 180 countries that gives an assessment score from 100 for the cleanest, to 0 for the most corrupt. This report indicated that Indonesia is still in relatively high, although there has been a decline because in 2018 the Indonesian CPI was 38. This means that there was a slight decrease in the level of corruption in Indonesia (Mashabi, 2020).

Corruption is a destruction to the state and society as a whole. Many public facilities are poor quality due some of the funds have been corrupted. There are many cases of legal violations where the perpetrators are not sanctioned because the officers are bribed. And many other examples that are very detrimental both materially and nonmaterial. One example of non-material loss that occurs in society is the formation of a society's ignorant attitude towards corruptors, and there is even a tendency to accept them. This means that corrupt behavior is considered something that is common or normal. It would be dangerous because society no longer prioritizes honesty and has lost its moral and spiritual values. "*The mouth of the corruption problem is the loss of anti-corruption values, namely honesty, caring, independence, discipline, responsibility, hard work, modesty, courage, fairness in the individual*" (Pusat Edukasi Antikorupsi ACLK KPK, 2020).

Such a condition cannot be tolerated. Efforts must be made to stop corruption. The presence of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is one of the efforts made to eradicate corruption in the Nation. Efforts to eradicate corruption consist of prosecution and prevention. Prosecution efforts are the duty and responsibility of the KPK and other law enforcement officials. Meanwhile, prevention efforts can involve the community at large. One of the efforts that must be done is to make the public understand and realize that corrupt behavior is a very detrimental negative behavior and must be stopped. Efforts to build public awareness can be done through anti-corruption education. Anti-Corruption Academy, which is an education program organized by Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), formulating three objectives of anti-corruption education, namely 1) building personality, which means being able to prevent oneself from behaving corruption manners and not committing corruption when later he/she is working, 2) strengthen a person's sensitivity to corrupt behavior so that he/she will not try to commit corruption, and 3) prevent others from committing corruption, for example daring to remind family, friends and the environment (Akademi Antikorupsi, 2020).

One of the segments of the target of anti-corruption education is students, because they will become successors of nation building. Therefore, students must begin to build awareness and anti-corruption behavior. As explained by Azra (2006) that "*the purpose of anti-corruption education for students is to provide knowledge and at the same time transform students as anti-*

corruption agents who have high competence and moral commitment". Anti-corruption education in higher education can be integrated into the course Pancasila Education, Civic Education, Religious Education, Indonesian Language, Basic Social Sciences, Basic Cultural Studies, Corruption, Collusion, and Nepotism (KKN), or can be used as separate courses (Sumaryati, Murtiningsih, & Maharani, 2020). Several universities in Indonesia have included anti-corruption material in the Civic Education (PKN) course which is given to first year students as a compulsory course.

In line with its implementation, the anti-corruption teaching and learning process will require sources of information that are relevant and easily accessible. In this case, the university library can provide information related to anti-corruption. Telkom University is located in Bandung, West Java. In this university, material of anti-corruption is part of the PKN (Civic Education) course. Various anti-corruption campaign activities are often held. Open Library as Telkom University's library has tried to provide various sources of information related to corruption materials. Besides, the library is also providing KPK Corner service as a result of collaboration with the KPK. This is unique because not all libraries have KPK Corner services as information services to support anti-corruption education. This then attracted this study to further examine how the existence of the KPK Corner in the Telkom University Open Library. In this regard, this paper aims to examine how the efforts made by the Telkom University Open Library in building collaboration with the KPK so that they succeeded in getting the KPK Corner grant, and how the management and development of the KPK Corner.

2. PREVIOUS FINDINGS

"Corruption is a disease that seems to be cultured in Indonesia", (Salahudin, 2018). Corruption does not only occur within the government bureaucracy, but also occurs in other social aspects. In detail, Salahudin (2018) describes several forms of corruption, namely: 1) bribery, the behavior of accepting or giving bribes in the form of money or goods, 2) embezzlement, fraud and theft of resources committed by the manager of these resources, 3) fraud, an economic crime in the form of fraud. For example, distorting or manipulating data or information with the aim of taking advantage, 4) extortion, the act of asking for money or other resources by force or certain threats. Usually done by certain mafia, 5) favoritism, the abuse of power that leads to the privatization of certain resources, 6) violating applicable laws and detrimental to the state, and 7) all kinds of secrecy carried out collectively or corruption in congregation.

Furthermore, Rahardjo stated that "on the whole, corruption has weakened the social and economic resilience of the Indonesian people" (Rahardjo, 2006). In other words, corruption can lead to various conflicts that will break the unity and integrity of the nation. People will be suspicious of each other, especially in the workplace. Not only that, the effects of corruption will also be felt directly by the community, such as apathy and even suspicion of government officials, weakening the spirit of society to work honestly and act correctly in the workplace, and destroy people's welfare. Given the enormous impact of corruption, efforts to eradicate corruption, such as prosecution and prevention, are appropriate.

Fighting against corruption is not only the responsibility of the government through law enforcement agencies such as the KPK and the police. It also requires the participation of the public to report the issue to the authorities. Another thing that people can do is preventive measures. Therefore, a systematic and massive effort must be made that aims to make people aware of the dangers and losses caused by acts of corruption. The corruption must be stopped and prevented from an early stage. One effort is by organizing anti-corruption education in the community both formally in schools from primary to tertiary education, or through non-formal education such as through lectures at communities, socialization to housewives through Family Welfare Development (PKK) activities and other organizational activities. Through anti-corruption education it is hoped that awareness and strong determination will grow in the community to jointly stop and prevent corrupt behavior.

Muriman in Hambali (2020) stated that “anti-corruption education is an action to control or reduce and prevent before and after an intention not to commit corruption. Therefore, anti-corruption education is an overall effort to encourage future generations to develop an attitude of firmly rejecting every act of corruption”. Anti-corruption education should touch on cognitive, affective and conation aspects. It must generate awareness of the dangers of corruption (cognitive), raise the spirit to fight and stop it (affective), and promote the values of honesty and the spirit to do good (conation). If a person has known the negative impact of corruption, both on himself and on society, then he/she will make serious efforts to avoid it. If he/she has been able to implement anti-corruption behavior, he/she will invite his family and their societies not to do corruption (Salahudin, 2018).

Unconsciously, there are other things that might be gently applied, formally and or informally. In general, the objectives of anti-corruption education, among others; 1) to instill the spirit of anti-corruption in every child of the Nation that is reflected in daily behavior that prioritizes honesty and justice, 2) to build values and develop the necessary capacities to shape the civic position of students against corruption (Salahudin, 2018). Therefore, it must begin from elementary schools till universities to understand the meaning of corruption, be aware of the bad effects it causes, to be able to recognize corruption that exist around them. This education is actually mandatory for students who are already in adulthood who are able to distinguish between the good and the bad things. In addition, anti-corruption education in tertiary institutions is very important and urgent to do, because universities will produce graduates who will enter real work environment, either in the government bureaucracy, in the non-government sector, or become entrepreneurs who will become government partners, and so on.

Graduates must have sufficient knowledge to recognize various corrupt behaviors, prevent corrupt in their work environment, and develop resilience not to be involved in. It is hoped that resilience against corrupt behavior is expected to bring a new work atmosphere without corruption. Furthermore, these university graduates will become leaders in various levels of government bureaucracy. The youths hope that the country is expected to become a leader in stopping corruption, so the development of the country in many areas can run more smoothly, transparently and accountably and can fulfill community expectations.

In line with, Yanto, Samiyono, Walangitan, & Rachmayanthi (2020) stated that the anti-corruption education given to degree students will instill anti-corruption values and behavior for them. Furthermore, degree students are expected to become anti-corruption agents in society. They may act to educate anti-corruption to the public, for example through Community Service Program (KKN) or involved in Community Service Engagement (PkM) together with their lecturers. This activity is a form of direct contributions from universities to anti-corruption in society.

Examining the concept of an anti-corruption education process in a university environment, this activity will involve various educational components that will reinforce each other. For example, the curriculum, students as learners, teaching staff, other facilities and facilities, including university libraries whose meaning and function have also been mentioned in Law Number 43 of 2007 concerning Libraries (Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, 2007; Sutarno, 2006; & Rodin, 2015).

The development of ICT requires academic libraries to be transformed into digital libraries. It is in line with the needs of Z generations in the current era. According to Kitchen & Proctor in Wulandari, Rizal, & Lusiana (2020), “*Z Generation, those who were born between 1995 and 2012 and grew up in the era of information technology, are influential in the movement of the world economy, are very critical in using social networks, and are very active in exchanging information online.*” In library usage, these generation tend to virtually access the library collections or that digital collections. Therefore, academic libraries must provide these needs so that the library collections can be accessed not only by its community but also by the wider communities.

In the social contexts, academic libraries must also be engaged in social problems that occur in society and try to overcome these problems by providing relevant information resources. Likewise, as mentioned above, corruption becomes a national issue, academic libraries must play an active role in efforts to overcome the problem of corruption by providing information sources on corruption issues that can be accessed easily for wide community. To provide relevant information, academic libraries can collaborate with other institutions, one of which is the KPK, a commission agency to eradicating corruption in the country.

Open Library is a brand at Telkom University Scientific & Library Resources Unit (Sumber Daya Keilmuan & Perpustakaan Telkom University) located in Manterawu Building in Telkom University, Bandung. It has a mission, "to be the leader of the information technology-based science and knowledge center." It is a digital library with an open library concept which consists of three main ideas: 1) open to receive all kinds of knowledge, 2) open to share knowledge with other knowledge management, and 3) open for anyone to learn (Open Library Telkom University, 2011). The library can be accessed online and visited directly by the library community and the wider community. A modern and uniquely designed building has made visitors feel like at home. There is a refreshment corner that library visitors might take rest, drinking coffee or tea provided by the library for free of charge. The latest study on this library was conducted by Komariah, Yusup, & Saepudin (2019). According to their study that this library supported campus activities and also Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) through literacy activities for early childhood, organizing annual events involving various communities, and donating books to reading communities around the university.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used descriptive analysis method, a method that seeks to understand social interactions through in-depth interviews with respondents/informants so that clear patterns can be figured out (Candrasari, 2019). The data were obtained through interview, observation, and literature studies. The informants were three persons; the Head of the Library Section, the Coordinator of the Public Relations Division, and the Head of Database Affairs and Library Development of the Open Library. They were directly involved in before and during the establishment and management of the KPK Corner. The data were then analyzed by reducing and interpreting what have been interviewed, observed, and studied.

4. RESULTS AND FINDINGS



Figure 1. Soft launching of the KPK Corner (source: <https://telkomuniversity.ac.id/>)

On October 29, 2019 Telkom University Open Library had launched a new service, namely the KPK Corner which provides various sources of information related to corruption issues. The Corner is a grant from the KPK as one of the "anti-corruption literacy programs with the aim of literacy and increasing public understanding, especially students, lecturers, and the entire academic community about the importance of education in efforts to prevent and eradicate corruption in Indonesia" (Telkom University, 2020). Furthermore, the KPK Corner is expected to become a mini laboratory containing various collections of books and other teaching aids

about corruption and its eradication. The presence of the KPK Corner is expected to further encourage learning activities, and research on corruption by students and lecturers.

Telkom University Open Library is granted by the KPK to manage the Corner, and this is the only KPK Corner in the West Java Province. To gain that trust is not an easy thing. The results of the interview with the Coordinator of the Public Relations Division of the Open Library

illustrates that the submission of the proposal was in 2017 and a purely Open Library initiative that has been always looking opportunities to collaborate with various institutions in order to improve the library role.

According to the Head of the Library Section, the enthusiasm for submitting a cooperation proposal to the KPK was motivated by the Open Library's desire to support Telkom University's activities in carrying out anti-corruption campaigns, either on the campus or in the community. Every year Telkom University holds a festival with various types of activities such as video making competitions, making flogs, and activities related to the anti-corruption theme. Telkom University is also an educational partner of the Anti-Corruption Academy, an education program organized by Indonesian Corruption Watch (ICW). The Anti-Corruption Academy is "a place for activists and the wider community to learn together online, offline, or a combination of both about corruption and how to eradicate it" (Akademi Antikorupsi, 2020).

Furthermore, the Head of the Library said that events were often held aimed at fostering anti-corruption literacy for students. For example, watching films about corruption. In addition, the library also provides corruption resources. It is important to note that the Open Library's desire to get the KPK Corner is nothing but the aim of the academic community and the wider community to have closer and easier access to sources of information regarding corruption. Due it was considered sufficient to give serious attention to anti-corruption education, in October 2019 Telkom University was chosen by the KPK as the location for the Library Workshop with the theme of the Challenge of Eradicating Corruption in the 4.0 Era. The Pustaka Workshop is one of KPK's program activities that aim to provide information on anti-corruption to the public, literacy and increase knowledge and understanding of the community so that they are able to avoid corruption and might provide positive support for the movement and prevention.

The KPK corner in the Open Library was inaugurated by the Secretary General (Secretary General) of the KPK accompanied by the Chancellor of Telkom University. In his remarks, he stated that the KPK Corner in the Open Library is expected to be utilized by the entire community and can educate the public about the importance of eradicating corruption in Indonesia (Telkom University, 2020).

The KPK Corner construction process began with the space of a 3x3 meter area within the library building. Furthermore, the KPK will carry out the design as well as spatial planning, procurement of furniture, and procurement of collections. The location of the KPK Corner is quite strategic and easy to access. The collections were approximately of 200 titles which consisting of books and other documents related to corruption issues. All collections provided by the KPK and for their development they also get additional collections regularly from the KPK library. According to the Head of Database Affairs and Open Library Library Development, the management of the KPK Corner collection is integrated with the Open Library collection, so that the library patrons can access the Open Library collection database through the library OPAC (online public access catalog).

The Open Library promotes the KPK Corner through the website and the opening ceremony of the KPK Corner can be seen on the Youtube channel. The promotion through internet media is expected to be quite effective and efficient, because the target is the academic community of Telkom University who mostly used online media. Furthermore, promotion through internet can also be accessed easily by the wider community. Most of the users of KPK Corner are students and lecturers at Telkom University. They can borrow the KPK Corner collection just like any other Open library collections. They can also read in the space provided.



Figure 2. KPK Corner room

The presence of the Corner at the Open Library is an example of the efforts of university libraries to contribute to anti-corruption education programs for the academic community and society at large. Besides that, the Corner is also an indicator of the success of the Open Library in collaborating with external institutions, after previously the Open Library also received a Bank Indonesia (Indonesia Bank) Corner grant from Bank Indonesia.

5. CONCLUSION

Corruption is an extraordinary crime in every country. Therefore, huge efforts are needed to eradicate it. In this case, prevention efforts must be made through anti-corruption education which must be given to all levels of society. Every university should be involved in by providing education on anti-corruption because students are the future assets of the nation that must be free from corruption and have the spirit to fight against corrupt behavior when they later take part in the real work. Telkom University concern about anti-corruption education efforts, especially for the academic community. The Open Library as a Telkom University library seeks to support its institutional activities for anti-corruption education by organizing various activities to foster corruption literacy among the academic community, and taking approaches to the KPK to obtain a KPK Corner grant.

The presence of the Corner at the Open Library is the success of the tireless efforts and enthusiasm of the Open Library collaboration team staff, and as a form of trust from the KPK to Telkom University which has been very concerned about anti-corruption education. Through the KPK Corner, the academic community of Telkom University can obtain complete sources of information about corruption quickly and easily. The KPK corner in the Open Library is one proof that the library can support anti-corruption education. The development of the KPK Corner collection is the responsibility of the KPK Library, while the Open Library is responsible for service, maintenance and promotion so that the KPK Corner is used optimally both by the academic community of Telkom University and by the wider community.

Librarians must always be enthusiastic to establish various collaborations with various institutions, because the results of collaborative activities will foster a positive image of the library among the university's internal public and also among various external stakeholders. In addition, the grant obtained from the collaboration will be one of the aspects assessed in the accreditation of the university library, so that it will be very helpful in obtaining a superior accreditation value.

REFERENCES

- Akademi Antikorupsi. (2020). Mengapa Belajar Antikorupsi? Retrieved July 2, 2020, from <https://akademi.antikorupsi.org/>
- Azra, A. (2006). Kata pengantar pendidikan antikorupsi mengapa penting. In K. Helmanita & S. Kamil (Eds.), *Pendidikan antikorupsi di perguruan Tinggi*. Jakarta: CSRC UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
- Candrasari, S. (2019). Komunikasi interpersonal melalui penggunaan media social antara dokter dan pasien di klinik medika lestari Jakarta. *Jurnal Professional FIS UNIVED*, 6(1), 32–41. Retrieved from <https://jurnal.unived.ac.id/index.php/prof/issue/view/76>
- Hambali, G. (2020). Evaluasi program pendidikan antikorupsi dalam pembelajaran. *Integritas: Jurnal Antikorupsi Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi*, 6(1), 31–45. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritasv6i1.621>
- Karsona, A. . (2011). Pengertian korupsi. In dkk Nanang T. Puspito (Ed.), *Pendidikan anti korupsi untuk perguruan tinggi*. Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan RI.
- Komariah, N., Yusup, P. M., & Saepudin, E. (2019). Peran perpustakaan dalam program corporate social responsibility (CSR) di telkom university. *EDULIB: Journal of Library and Information Science*, 9(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.17509/edulib.v9i1.15553>
- Mashabi, S. (2020, January 23). *Indeks Persepsi Korupsi Indonesia pada 2019 Naik Jadi 40*.

- Retrieved from <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/01/23/16565951/indeks-persepsi-korupsi-indonesia-pada-2019-naik-jadi-40?page=all>
- Open Library Telkom University. (2011). About Us Telkom University Open Library. Retrieved from <https://openlibrary.telkomuniversity.ac.id/home/aboutus.html>
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. *Undang-undang Nomor 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi*. , (1999).
- Pemerintah Republik Indonesia. *Undang-undang Nomor 43 Tahun 2007 tentang Perpustakaan*. , (2007).
- Pusat Edukasi Antikorupsi ACLK KPK. (2020). Pendidikan Antikorupsi. Retrieved June 13, 2020, from <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/pendidikan-antikorupsi>
- Rahardjo, S. (2006). *Membedah hukum progresif*. Jakarta: Kompas.
- Rodin, R. (2015). Urgensi kualitas pelayanan perpustakaan perguruan tinggi. *Al-Kuttab: Jurnal Perpustakaan Dan Informasi*, 2(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkip.v3i1.10274>
- Salahudin, A. (2018). *Pendidikan anti korupsi*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Sumaryati, Murtiningsih, S., & Maharani, S. D. P. (2020). Penguatan pendidikan antikorupsi perspektif essensialisme. *INTEGRITAS: Jurnal Antikorupsi*, 6(1), 1–20. <https://doi.org/DOI:https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v6i1.408> ©Komisi
- Sutarno. (2006). *Perpustakaan dan masyarakat*. Jakarta: Sagung Seto.
- Telkom University. (2020). KPK Corner Jadi Tempat Belajar Pemberantasan Korupsi. Retrieved June 13, 2020, from <https://telkomuniversity.ac.id/kpk-corner-jadi-tempat-belajar-pemberantasan-korupsi/>
- Wulandari, E. R., Rizal, E., & Lusiana, E. (2020). Strategi Promosi e-journal untuk generasi-z di perpustakaan universitas padjadjaran. *Khizanah Al-Hikmah : Jurnal Ilmu Perpustakaan, Informasi, Dan Kearsipan*, 8(1), 11–20. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24252/kah.v8i1a2>
- Yanto, O., Samiyono, S., Walangitan, S., & Rachmayanthi. (2020). Mengoptimalkan peran perguruan tinggi dalam mengurangi perilaku korupsi. *Jurnal LEGISLASI INDONESIA*, 17(1), 70–84. Retrieved from <https://ejurnal.peraturan.go.id/index.php/jli/article/view/535>